

On October 21, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1442. Misbranding of rectal suppositories. U. S. v. 324 Boxes of Rectal Suppositories. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12804. Sample No. 60768-F.)

On June 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 324 boxes, each containing 12 rectal suppositories, at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., by Wise's Kansas City Homeopathic Pharmacy between the approximate dates of February 5 and May 4, 1944.

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article consisted of a gelatin capsule containing oil of thuja, cocoa butter, and a green coloring matter.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on its label, "For Relief of Rectal Trouble, Senile Hypertrophy, Prostatitis, Etc.," was false and misleading since the article contained no ingredient which would be effective in the relief of those conditions.

On August 11, 1944, Wise's Kansas City Homeopathic Pharmacy having appeared as claimant, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1443. Misbranding of Drefs' Preparation. U. S. v. 91½ Dozen Bottles of Drefs' Preparation. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 13073. Sample No. 33889-F.)

On July 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed a libel against 91½ dozen bottles, each containing 3 fluid ounces, of the above-named product at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 3, 1944, from Philadelphia, Pa., by Hance Bros. & White Co. The article was labeled in part: "Drefs' Preparation for the Relief of the Symptoms of Whooping Cough Alcohol 16% Active Ingredients: Castanea * * * Distributed by Drefs' Remedies, Buffalo, N. Y."

Analysis disclosed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol, not more than 10.1 percent, and an extract of a plant drug such as chestnut.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement on its label, "Preparation for the Relief of the Symptoms of Whooping Cough," was false and misleading since the article was not effective for the relief of those symptoms; and (2) in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, since the label statement "Alcohol 16%" was incorrect.

On August 28, 1944, Ruth Adams, trading as Drefs' Remedies, Buffalo, N. Y., claimant, having admitted that the product was misbranded as alleged in the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1444. Misbranding of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and Reno's New Tonic. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Packages of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and 4 Dozen Packages of Reno's New Tonic. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13173. Sample Nos. 81634-F, 81635-F.)

On August 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico filed a libel against 3 dozen packages of Leonardi's Injection No. 1 and 4 dozen packages of Reno's New Tonic at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about May 23, 1944, from New Rochelle, N. Y., by S. B. Leonardi and Co.

Examination showed that Leonardi's Injection No. 1 was a yellow-colored liquid having the odor of camphor. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its labels, "Leonardi's Injection No. 1 * * * Contains Berberine Sulphate Neutral Camphor—Boric Acid," and "Directions Use syringe holding about two teaspoonfuls and inject three or four times a day. Wash syringe out after injections. Keep bowels open and avoid fat meats, alcoholic stimulants and sexual intercourse," and similar directions in Spanish, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was effective as a treatment for gonorrhea, whereas it was not effective for that purpose.

Examination of Reno's New Tonic showed that it contained a compound of iron and plant material, including a laxative drug such as senna; that its iron content calculated as the metal was 35 milligrams per fluid ounce; and that 8 teaspoonfuls of the preparation would provide approximately 44

milligrams of iron. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Contains: Citro Chloride of Iron Sol. Aletris True Squaw Vine Berberis Aquifolium Black Haw Bark Saw Palmetto Berries Senna T. V.," and similar label statements in Spanish, were false and misleading since they created the impression that the article possessed tonic properties; and particularly tonic properties due to its iron content, whereas the article, when consumed as directed, would not be effective as a tonic because it yielded too little iron in such dosage to possess tonic properties, and the other ingredients possessed no tonic properties. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement, "Reno's New Health Uterine Tonic," which was blown into the glass bottles, was false and misleading since use of the article would neither maintain the health of those who were healthy nor restore health to those who were unhealthy, and it would not act as a uterine tonic.

On November 1, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1445. Misbranding of hair tonic. U. S. v. 81 Bottles and 32 Bottles of Hair Tonic. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12914. Sample Nos. 78223-F, 78224-F.)

On July 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 81 3½-fluid ounce bottles and 32 8-fluid ounce bottles of hair tonic at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 10 and May 3 and 27, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Alpinol Corporation. The article was labeled in part: "Acqua * * * Chinina-Migone Tonico Per I Capelli Migone's Hair Tonic."

Analysis of samples showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol and water, with small amounts of essential oils, a red coloring matter, and a trace of quinine.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in its labeling which represented and implied that the article contained a significant proportion of quinine; and that it was a hair tonic and would be efficacious in preventing dandruff and the loss of hair.

On August 2, 1944, the Alpinol Corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

1446. Misbranding of Coridene and Neol. U. S. v. The Gland-O-Lac Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 12548. Sample Nos. 5667-F, 5668-F.)

On September 4, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska filed an information against the Gland-O-Lac Co., a partnership, Omaha, Nebr., alleging shipment of quantities of the above-named products on or about December 12, 1942, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa.

Analysis disclosed that the Coridene contained water, cod liver oil, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, glutamic acid, copper sulfate, thymol, and eucalyptol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in a booklet entitled "Gland-O-Lac Manual of Chicken Diseases" and in a circular entitled "This year . . . try Gland-O-Lac's Formula for Better Chicks," accompanying the article, were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article contained mold-inhibiting properties, antiseptic oils, and other ingredients beneficial to the chicks; that it would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of white diarrhea (pullorum disease), mycosis, erosions of the gizzard lining, nonspecific infections, coccidiosis of both the cecal type and intestinal type, and fowl typhoid; that it would be efficacious in the prevention of loss of blood, anemia, susceptibility to disease and bacterial infections; that it would aid in the production of red blood coloring matter; that it would supply important acids, antiseptic oils, and other ingredients essential to survival in the danger period; that it would protect the chicks from both internal and external parasites during the first week or two; that it would aid digestion and help avoid constipation, thereby assisting the intestines in throwing off infectious organisms; that it would clean out the blind intestine and prevent absorption of toxins from decomposed tissue trapped in the blind intestine; that its use would pay big dividends in poultry raising; that it would aid in the pro-